

MICHAEL EYRAUD GUILLOTINED.

He Is Sullen and Determined, and
Abuses M. Constans with
His Last Breath.

THE IRISH SETTLEMENT.

Rumor That Parnell Will Still
Direct the Party Policy.

ITALY'S CABINET CRISIS.

Apparent Difficulty in the Way of Forming
a New Ministry.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, Feb. 3, 1891.—Michael Eyraud, the murderer of Gouffé, was executed at twenty minutes past seven o'clock this morning on the Place de la Roquette.

Eyraud met his fate with fortitude or sullen resignation. When the Governor of the prison and the prison chaplain, l'abbé Faure, were ushered into Eyraud's cell, a short time previous to the hour fixed for the condemned man's execution, they found that he was already up and dressed, evidently forewarned, contrary to the rules, by some kind-hearted prison official. Eyraud declined a glass of cognac which was tendered him by one of the wardens, and in spite of the earnest solicitations of l'abbé Faure the murderer positively, even angrily, refused to listen to the good priest's prayers, to pray himself or to have any religious rites performed in his behalf. The abbé's pleading with the criminal in that dark cell this morning, while within and without the prison all preparations were made to usher the sullen prisoner into another world, was probably the most solemn and saddest incident of the execution.

At exactly half-past four A. M. the executioner's wagon arrived upon the place and took up a position opposite the prison. The barriers had been so arranged as to protect Deliber, the executioner, from the enterprise and curiosity of the newspaper correspondents and reporters, whom he seems to dread more than ever before. By three o'clock, in spite of drizzling rain, fog and cold, the number of spectators gathered about the place had considerably increased. At twenty-five minutes to five the "Bois de Justice" ("Wood of Justice") or timber portion of the guillotine arrived and was soon raised into place. The mounted Gardes Républicains then took up a position in front of the guillotine, which was erected on the spot marked by five stone slabs, which Parisians and visitors to Paris know so well. At a quarter to five l'abbé Faure and Almoner Grands, of La Roquette, entered the prison. Deliber, the executioner, seemed nervous and excited as he directed his assistants, working by the light of a number of lanterns which cast cruel, lurid reflections upon the red painted uprights of the guillotine.

By a quarter to six all was ready for the execution of Eyraud. Deliber, tested the knife and found that it was moving smoothly in the grooves. The executioner sent the knife skimming up and down three times. Then he seemed satisfied that the work would be well done, for he left it alone. Outside the place in the direction of the Boulevard Voltaire there were about five hundred spectators, who could hardly see anything of the proceedings, but who were attracted to that spot and remained there out of sheer morbid curiosity.

Shortly before six A. M. M. Geron, the chief of detectives, Eyraud, Deliber, tested the knife and found that it was moving smoothly in the grooves. The executioner sent the knife skimming up and down three times. Then he seemed satisfied that the work would be well done, for he left it alone. Outside the place in the direction of the Boulevard Voltaire there were about five hundred spectators, who could hardly see anything of the proceedings, but who were attracted to that spot and remained there out of sheer morbid curiosity.

They found Eyraud sitting crouching on his bed, and when informed that his petition for a pardon had been rejected Eyraud replied:—"Very well."

The condemned man a few minutes afterward removed his prison uniform which he had been wearing, changed his trousers and socks, refusing all assistance while preparing for death. The representative of the Procureur de la République asked Eyraud if he had any statement to make before being escorted on his way to the guillotine, but the murderer replied in the negative. L'abbé Faure then approached the guilty man and offered to receive and convey to Eyraud's wife and daughter any messages which he might wish taken to them. To this kind offer Eyraud replied:—"Tell them that I bid them adieu and hope that they may be happy."

L'abbé Faure then again offered Eyraud a glass of cognac, but he pushed it on one side, saying, "No; that will do me no good." Eyraud then walked with the chief warden and his jailer into the dressing room. He looked attentively at the gentlemen there present and did not utter a word. He then sat down while Deliber pinned him, and during that time of the preparation for the guillotine Eyraud turned to the Governor and said:—"Might I request that my body should not be given to the surgeons?"

To this request l'abbé Faure replied:—"Your body will be given to your family." Eyraud thanked the abbé, whereupon the latter offered to embrace the murderer's wife and child for him.

Eyraud, gazing at the faces around him, then angrily exclaimed:—"Constans, Minister of the Interior, was right. He has won his case—now his prize. He will be tonight with Gabrielle. What grand personage is going to decorate Gabrielle Bompard?"

Suddenly, as Deliber was completing the task of pinning him, Eyraud cried:—"You are hurting my finger," and turning to an assistant who was tying the bandages, he said impudently:—"Don't pinch me so tightly."

Previous to commencing the march to the scaffold Eyraud again refused to drink a glass of cognac which was offered to him, and was afterward rigidly silent until he arrived at the guillotine. Passing from his cell to the scaffold Eyraud scanned everything right and left and then fixed his eyes upon the guillotine. Arrived at the foot of the guillotine and within a few feet of the block Eyraud eluded the executioners for a moment and loudly and angrily shouted to the assembled crowd, "Constans is a murderer—he is more of a murderer than I am. Constans is—"

Immediately after the execution the mob made a wild rush toward the guillotine and were with difficulty repulsed by the strong force of mounted

IRISH PARTY PLANS.

THE POSSIBLE ARRANGEMENT WILL LEAVE PARNELL THE "POWER BEHIND THE THRONE." BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.] THE HERALD'S EUROPEAN EDITION publishes to-day the following, dated

LONDON, Feb. 3, 1891.—It is expected that a meeting of the whole Irish party will be summoned shortly, at which a definite announcement will be made as to the result of the recent negotiations. There were, however, rumors in the lobby of the House of Commons to-night of a hitch in the arrangement, owing to objections raised by Mr. Gladstone on certain points of detail.

It is understood that in case an arrangement should be arrived at between the two sections of the Irish party a committee of leading members of the party will be formed to consult with the chairman on all important questions of policy. Two or three of Parnell's chief supporters will be members of this committee, and through them the member for Cork will continue to exercise great influence in the councils of the party.

MORE IRISH OBSCURATION.

LONDON, Feb. 3, 1891.—Mr. Justin McCarthy said to-day that he had heard nothing about Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Brien going to America. He added that if it were true that they intended to visit the United States their proposed journey formed no part of the negotiations between the two sections of the Irish party.

The sections of the Irish party will probably meet on Thursday, when the result of the Bolognino conference will be announced and a *modus vivendi* will be proposed.

MCCARTHY IMITATING PARNELL.

DUBLIN, Feb. 3, 1891.—The *Freeman's Journal* to-day says that it is curious to note that Mr. McCarthy is following Mr. Parnell's lead. In his Liverpool speech he echoes Mr. Parnell's Ennis speech. All just men will read Mr. McCarthy's speech with pleasure and with reassurance that this week will see settled many momentous matters. Mr. McCarthy's tone is not similar to that of his followers, and it is a hopeful sign to find that Mr. McCarthy recognizes, with Mr. Parnell, that the granting of real home rule is the only way to settle the Irish question.

THE ITALIAN CRISIS.

SIGNOR ZANARDELLI NOW MAKES AN ATTEMPT
TO FORM A CABINET.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
Rome, Feb. 3, 1891.—King Humbert has summoned Signor Zanardelli, Signor Crispi's Minister of Justice, to form a Cabinet. The Marquis di Rudini has abandoned the task. The *Foro Italico* declares that Signor Zanardelli has also abandoned his attempt.

THE PARIS PRESS ON THE CRISIS.
PARIS, Feb. 3, 1891.—The Rome correspondent of the *Journal des Débats* says that Signor Zanardelli is trying to construct a Cabinet. After having an audience with King Humbert, Signor Zanardelli had conferences with Signor Crispi and the Marquis di Rudini.

The *Temps* correspondent at Rome says that Signor Zanardelli, although he will maintain Italy's position as a member of the Triple Alliance, will show a friendlier attitude toward France.

THE PORTO INSURRECTION.

ATTEMPT TO INVOLVE THE NAVY—DECISIVE
PROCEDURE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
ORTO, Feb. 3, 1891.—One of the results of the thorough inquiry being made by the military and civil authorities into the cause of the revolt of troops here on Saturday last, is the discovery that an effort was made to involve the Portuguese navy in the so-called revolution. Two sergeants of marines belonging to the Sagres, a government corvette, lying in the roads outside of Porto, endeavored to induce the crew of that vessel to mutiny and seize the ship. The two sergeants were arrested while trying to make arrangements for the proposed plot.

One of the non-commissioned officers of marines arrested on board the Sagres, a sergeant named Cardoso, when questioned as to his motive in trying to get the crew to mutiny, declared that he was a supporter of the project to establish a federal republic, having its seat of government at Porto and independent of Lisbon. He added that it was expected that the movement in Porto would have the adhesion and support of the Spanish revolutionary party.

By a decree issued in Lisbon to-day it is announced that all crimes connected with the rising in this city come under the jurisdiction of the military tribunals. This is here interpreted to mean that all the civilians as well as the soldiers connected with the revolt will be tried by martial law, and that the ringleaders will probably be shot. One of the leaders of the late revolt, Captain Lete, of the Tenth infantry, has been arrested here. It is now stated that fifty persons were killed and two hundred injured in the fight following the revolt of the garrison here against the government troops.

An insurgent leader declares that it was the intention of the insurgents to sack Porto and shoot all officials.

MEISSONIER'S FUNERAL.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, Feb. 3, 1891.—The body of Meissonier was laid to rest to-day at Poissy, on the Seine, ten miles from Versailles. The funeral services took place in this city at the church of La Madeleine, that sacred edifice being thronged with the leaders in the world of art and letters. An imposing military cortege escorted the remains to and from the Madeleine.

Alfred Stevens, the artist, is suffering from bronchitis and was unable to comply with the Belgian artists' request that he should represent them at the funeral of M. Meissonier.

BURIAL OF BRADLAUGH.

A SILENT ASSEMBLAGE OF TWO THOUSAND
FLE ABOUT THE GRAVE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 3, 1891.—The funeral of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh took place to-day at Woking, Surrey. Over fifteen hundred people travelled from London by special trains in order to be present at the funeral. Many of those present, as to emphasize Mr. Bradlaugh's last wishes to the effect that no funeral services were to be displayed at his funeral, wore colored ribbons around their hats. About two thousand people gathered around Mr. Bradlaugh's grave. Among those present were the Right Hon. John Morley and Mr. Henry Labouchere. Mrs. Besant and a number of members of the House of Commons were also present. The coffin was covered with floral wreaths, but no mourning garments were worn, nor was there any display of crape or black cloth. Complete silence was maintained by all who gathered around the grave.

THE SPANISH ELECTIONS.

ONE RESULT IS A BIG PROTECTIONIST MAJORITY.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

MADRID, Feb. 3, 1891.—A feature of Sunday's elections is the great strength of the republican vote in towns. Five great towns returned republicans by large majorities, although Madrid, Barcelona, Saragosa, Seville and Cadiz returned conservatives. The vote obtained by the two rival republican sections would have sufficed, if combined, to defeat the monarchists in Saragosa and Barcelona. In Valencia the republicans received more votes

than the liberals, in spite of the abstention of the Socialists.

The conservatives elected are chiefly protectionists. The total protectionist vote in the House is estimated at 300 and the free trade vote at barely 70.

WISSMANN RESIGNS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

BERLIN, Feb. 3, 1891.—The *Berliner Tageblatt* says that Major Wissmann has sent to Emperor William his resignation as Commissioner in East Africa.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, Feb. 3, 1891.—A train running from Douai to Paris was derailed to-day. The locomotive was overturned and several carriages were crushed out of shape. One person was killed and twenty were injured.

MANCHESTER'S SHIP CANAL.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

MANCHESTER, Feb. 3, 1891.—The Manchester Ship Canal Company, engaged in digging a ship canal from Manchester to the sea with the idea of making Manchester a port of entry, has been forced to appeal to the corporation of this city for assistance. The canal company in its appeal says that its statutory borrowing powers will shortly be exhausted and that £1,700,000 will then be required to push the work to a successful termination. The appeal was referred to a special committee.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND CASE.

THE FISHERMEN OF FRANCE ANXIOUS FOR A
SETTLEMENT OF THE QUESTION.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, Feb. 3, 1891.—The fishermen of the Department of Cotes du Nord and Ile et Vilaine have petitioned the government to expedite the settlement of the Newfoundland question. The owners of fishing boats, in consequence of the uncertainty of the position on the French shore, refuse to hire men or to give them the usual advances upon which the men rely to provide for their families during their absence.

RUSSIANS MARCH EASTWARD.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

St. Petersburg, Feb. 3, 1891.—The building of the dry dock at Vladivostok, on the Sea of Japan, will be commenced in March next. The dry dock, when finished, will hold iron clads of 10,000 tons displacement.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 3, 1891.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Lowther gave notice of a motion requesting the government to take immediate measures to promote the formation of preferential trade relations between Great Britain and her colonies.

Baron Henry de Worms, Under Colonial Secretary, said that the question was receiving careful consideration and that the government recognized the urgency of the matter.

Mr. Marjoribanks moved the appointment of a commission to examine the new magazine rifle and the reasons for its adoption.

Mr. Hanbury condemned the system by which the new rifle was introduced. He said that out of thirteen patents connected with the rifle one official held ten in his own name. The basic necessity was not an isolated inquiry as to how the rifle was adopted, but reform in the War Office. He therefore moved an amendment that a commission to inquire into the mere details of the military administration was undesirable as weakening the full responsibility of the officials who recommended the rifle.

After a sharp debate, in which the War Office was severely criticized, the amendment was carried by a vote of 108 to 74.

A motion by Sir Michael Hicks Beach, president of the Board of Trade, to appoint a select committee to inquire into the question of legislative restriction of the working hours of railway servants was agreed to.

Mr. Nolan (nationalist) moved that the operation of the Relief Works act be extended to Galway and Mayo.

Mr. Madden, Attorney General for Ireland, promised that Mr. Balfour, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, would make a statement on the subject before Easter.

FRENCH JURISTS ON BEHUNG SEA.

THEY APPROVE THE ACTION OF THE SUPREME
COURT IN GRANTING A HEARING TO ENGLAND.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, Feb. 3, 1891.—An interview to-day in regard to the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the schooner *Savard*, which had been libelled for unlawfully taking seal within the waters of Behring Sea, ex-Chief Justice Cuzot said that he would have decided exactly like Chief Justice Fuller. Nothing similar had ever occurred in France, but he could not conceive how the Supreme Court could otherwise pronounce.

Associate Justice Herisson said that such a decision in France, though probably right, would have caused a great debate in the Chambers.

ENGLAND'S HIGH OPINION.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 4, 1891.—The *Morning Post*, referring to the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the *Savard* case, says that whatever may be the ultimate decision which the Supreme Court arrives at, Englishmen and Canadians will recognize the integrity of that tribunal.

THE SAYWARD CASE IN CANADA.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 3, 1891.—The Deputy Minister of Justice for the Dominion says:—

"The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the British schooner *W. P. Savard* was what was expected here; but at the same time it has been received with great satisfaction. The effect of the decision is simply to declare that the Supreme Court of the United States has jurisdiction over the District Court of Alaska to prohibit it from assuming the jurisdiction of the United States."

"It seems to be now assured that applicants for a writ of prohibition will get a decision from the Supreme Court in the merits of the case. This shows that the Canadian government has been justified in the confidence it has reposed in the high judicial authorities by the United States. It would not allow political considerations to influence it in the slightest where the rights of any individual are involved. The matter will not rest until a rule nisi is returnable."

THEY LAY CLAIM TO THE CAPITOL.

SOME ILLINOIS PEOPLE THINK THEY OWN A
PART OF WASHINGTON SQUARE.

ALTON, Feb. 3, 1891.—A United States claim agent, William H. Platte, of this city, has filed in the Land Office at Washington a claim for a portion of the grounds of the Capitol at Washington.

The document is in the shape of a land warrant from the General Assembly of Maryland, dated April 18, 1788, for lots 2,098, 2,099, 2,100 and 2,101. This includes about five acres of land, and is described as lying to the west of Fort Cumberland, Allegany county, Maryland. The claim has been filed in the Land Office at Washington.

TRYING TO GRAB PORTLAND LAND.

UNDER AN OLD LEASE THE SKILLINGS CLAIM
CERTAIN BUSINESS PROPERTY.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 3, 1891.—A section of land in the centre of the city of Portland was leased ninety-nine years ago next April by Samuel Skillings to Enoch Hiley. The lease has lain dormant for fifty years, no rent having been collected during that time. In 1892 it is alleged that Hiley gave a quit claim deed to the county of Cumberland, which claimed the land, and it finally came into the possession of the county of Portland.

It is now understood that the business block, the Skillings heirs have formed an association and will on April 10 claim the land under the old lease. Those now in possession will contest the claim.

CHILE'S REVOLT PETERING OUT.

By Latest Accounts the Insurgents
Are Getting the Worst of It.

CHILIAN AND PERUVIAN NEWSPAPERS.

A Change of Ministry and a Severe
Presidential Decree.

HOW THE TROUBLE ORIGINATED.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, Feb. 3, 1891.—The *Chilian* Legation in this city has received a cable message from Chili stating that the insurgent fleet has not occupied any port of that country. The message adds that the country is quiet, the army loyal and that the coast is efficiently defended.

Advices received by the *Goulois* from its correspondent in Buenos Ayres are that the *Chilian* Insurgents have been obliged to abandon La Serena and Coquimbo, and that the harbor of Iquique has been reopened. The reports also say that the government will raise the blockade at Valparaiso in three days unless the insurgents make another attack in the meantime.

FURTHER CONFIRMATION.

BOSTON, Feb. 3, 1891.—Chilian Consul Horace N. Fisher received a telegram yesterday from the Chilian Minister at Washington which states officially that "the revolted men-of-war have not been able to occupy any part of the coast; defence organized throughout the country; the people and the army are loyal to the government; on shore complete order prevails."

LATEST PANAMA ADVICES.

ATTEMPTS AT ASSASSINATION—GRAND FUNERAL
OF THE FIRST VICTIM.

PANAMA, Jan. 26, 1891.—The following advices received by mail in regard to the *Chilian* difficulty may be of interest:—

The *Bien Publico* of Lima, under date of January 8, said:—"We have received trustworthy information respecting the revolutionary movement in Chili. The squadron has left Valparaiso, carrying as passengers two of the most important members of the opposition to Balmaceda. It is believed that in this movement of the populace of Valparaiso and Santiago complications are involved with the Argentine Republic. The telegraph lines are cut between the two countries."

On January 12 the same paper said:—"The *Chilian* squadron which left Valparaiso and refused to obey orders issued by Balmaceda has been declared beyond the pale of the law, but the troops and the populace in Santiago continue to obey the government."

A Santiago despatch, dated December 25, said:—"The insurgent yesterday issued a decree prohibiting citizens carrying arms, and the civil corps of the capital were deprived of all weapons. Santiago papers report several cases of attempted assassination of well known public men and assert that the reign of terror has been inaugurated in Santiago."

An IMPROVISED FUNERAL.
The funeral of a *Chilian* sailor, who was shot in a brutal and savage manner in Santiago on the night of the 20th inst., took place on Sunday in the presence of the largest concourse of people that has been witnessed in Santiago for a long time. Upward of five hundred carriages formed in the cortege, and of the fifty thousand persons who turned out to see the funeral procession it is calculated that fifteen thousand followed the hearse to the cemetery. All ranks and classes of society were represented and influential delegations from Valparaiso and other cities attended. The remains were not interred in the *Ossa* family vault in the cemetery of the *Chilian* Republic, but in the General Cemetery in common with all other general cemeteries in the country being still under the ban of excommunication.

A number of orations, in which the President and other authorities were sternly and severely rebuked, were delivered by the most prominent members of the opposition to Balmaceda. The orations were of a nature to excite the passions of the people and to denounce the policy of the Executive were applauded to the echo.

CHILIANS DRIVEN TO REVOLT.

ARBITRARY DECREES HAVE FANNED THE SPIRES
OF DISCONTENT INTO OPEN REBELLION.

That the present revolution in Chili was not nipped in the bud is certainly not the fault of President Balmaceda. He foresaw it and did his best to avert it. The first overt act of the government was a proclamation in which the President's policy was explained and the charges of his opponents were denounced as utterly baseless. In this proclamation Balmaceda stated that he had always striven to comply strictly with the constitution, and that there was not a word of truth in the charges of his term of office. He reviewed the political history of the Republic since he had taken upon office and concluded by attributing the present unhappy condition of the country to the unlimited ambition of a party which seeks to obtain power in the Republic at all hazards.

At the same time certain changes were made in the Cabinet, the most important of which were the retirement of Don Laura Barros and the appointment of Don Antonio Muñoz as Minister of War and Marine. Negotiations between the Executive and Congress were meanwhile pending, and there was a general hope that mutual concessions would be made and that the *Chilian* Republic would be saved.

How vain this hope was was seen when a new Presidential decree, regulating the right of meeting, was promulgated.

A COMMON SENSE.
The clauses of this decree are curious. One provides that when it is intended to hold meetings in squares or other public places notice must be given to the authorities by at least five persons who reside within five kilometres of the place of meetings. The notice, moreover, must be in writing, must be signed by the five persons, and must be given to the authorities at least forty-eight hours before the meeting.

Another clause provides that open air meetings cannot begin before ten A. M. nor be prolonged beyond four P. M., that no meetings can be prolonged beyond ten P. M. and that all meetings must be dissolved in the places where they are held. It is also provided that persons attending public meetings shall not be allowed to carry weapons of any kind and that the municipal authorities are to see that this clause is obeyed. In Santiago cannot be less than four and in Valparaiso three.

In addition to another clause the resolutions agreed to at meetings can only be presented to the persons or authorities to whom they are directed, and in case the place of meeting should be without the limits of a capital of a department, at least twenty-four hours notice must be given to the governor. In all other cases at least forty-eight hours notice must be given.

The final clause provides that any infringement of these resolutions will subject the offender to a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$50, or in default ten days' imprisonment.

The revolution then broke out in earnest. The *Chilian* navy revolted and the army followed their example. The navy thought that it would be supported by the troops of Antofagasta and Calera, but they proved faithless to the government. Admirals Bello and Viel also revolted and the government was forced to flee to the island of Iquique. The revolution then broke out in earnest. The *Chilian* navy revolted and the army followed their example. The navy thought that it would be supported by the troops of Antofagasta and Calera, but they proved faithless to the government. Admirals Bello and Viel also revolted and the government was forced to flee to the island of Iquique.

So the revolution went on, much to the surprise of the *Chilian* neighbors and most of all to the surprise of Peru. The citizens of the sister Republic have been taking a lively interest in this civil war, and one of their representatives, the *Chilian* published at Callao in Peru, endeavors to account for the wide spread opposition to Balmaceda's government.

"Prosperity," it says "has led the elements which direct the military and social life of Chili

into a kind of whirlpool and converted into a field of strife that same platform whereon in the past the highest Chili lights figured. Prior to the war Balmaceda was the *Chilian* government counted upon the support of prominent public men whose influence was more than equal to that of the army. But victory and the consequent influx of wealth have led to the military party holding power in Chili, although they use that power to the disadvantage of the people.

Balmaceda is backed by the army, while his opponents wish to push Balmaceda forward and place a position they refused to give him while he was in the first flush of victory. All in Chili to-day seek power through the army and through force and forget those happy days which were passed in tranquil political life.

AT FEVER HEAT.
From all that can be gathered at this end of the line the political feeling in Chili is still at fever heat, and both parties in this peculiar fight are watching for every chance to reap an advantage. The *Chilian* press is full of reports of the evidence by the reports that he has neglected no opportunity to circumscribe the powers of Congress and to hush the voice of the people. On the other hand the news received in New York shows that Congress has not been idle, and that the resources of the government have been out of wherever it would result in lessening the President's financial power to carry out his intentions. A large number of newspapers came from Chili by the steamer *Despatch* and they all contain with the exception of the papers which are openly supporting the President in what the *Chilian* Congress considers a despotic rule, the news of the *Chilian* has taken a most conservative view of the trouble. Publications favoring the reconstruction of the government, without of course opposing the President, are numerous, and are all of them in the hands of the public until Secretary Proctor has determined what action he will take in Colonel Forsyth's case. It is assumed by those who are familiar with the contents of the several reports that there will be no further proceedings against Colonel Forsyth, and that he will be restored to his command.

THE CHANGE OF MINISTRY.
"Another change of Ministry has taken place. Don Laura Barros has resigned and Don Antonio Muñoz has entered the Cabinet. The Ministry is now composed as follows:—

Interior—Don Claudio Vialta.
Foreign Affairs—Don Domingo Godoy.
Finance—Don Antonio Muñoz.
War and Marine—General Gatica.
Public Works—Don Guillermo Mackenna.
Justice—Don Ismael Pérez.

The change in the composition of the Ministry, slight as it appears, is of great importance, indicating an alteration in the Presidential policy, but rather would appear to affirm it. Nevertheless, we learn from the sources that negotiations between the Executive and Congress are proceeding, and there is a possibility that a *modus vivendi* may be agreed upon. It is to be hoped that this very desirable consummation may be attained, for the actual tension of political affairs cannot possibly continue many days longer without being productive of calamitous results.

WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT.
"We prefer not to offer any comment upon the conditions which, it is said, form the basis of the negotiations pending between the Executive and Congress, because such a course might lay us open to charges of partiality. What we, in common with our countrymen, desire is that a solution to the actual political problem may be found without any delay, and that the *Chilian* people may be able to return to the normal conditions of the Republic."

Let us hope that the discussions which for so long a time have divided and perturbed the country, will at last be closed, and that the brighter era may be inaugurated with the new year.

A SMALL NOCT.
"On Saturday, Sunday and Monday alarming rumors were circulated to the effect that serious disturbances would take place on the evening of the 26th inst. Many stores were not open on the evening, and the doors were closed at any moment in the evening a collision took place between the *Chilian* and the *Argentine* Republic. The telegraph lines are cut between the two countries."

On January 12 the same paper said:—"The *Chilian* squadron which left Valparaiso and refused to obey orders issued by Balmaceda has been declared beyond the pale of the law, but the troops and the populace in Santiago continue to obey the government."

A Santiago despatch, dated December 25, said:—"The insurgent yesterday issued a decree prohibiting citizens carrying arms, and the civil corps of the capital were deprived of all weapons. Santiago papers report several cases of attempted assassination of well known public men and assert that the reign of terror has been inaugurated in Santiago."

WAR IN HONDURAS.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

A prominent downtown business house yesterday received a cablegram in cipher from Tegucigalpa, the capital of Spanish Honduras, announcing that a revolt of the recent war with Guatemala is momentarily expected.

As the sender of the message is a high official in the Honduras government the information is looked upon as highly important.

NEWS FROM SOUTHERN REPUBLICS.